BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

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One year ... 16 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Why the British Consuls were Ordered to Leave the Confederacy, &c.

RICHMOND, Oct. 14.—Official correspondence of the State Department relative to the dismissal of British consuls is published in the *Sentinel* this morning and occupies nearly a page of that Journal. The first letter is dated the 8th inst., and addressed by Benjamin to Slidell, informing him of the causes of the expulsion of the British Consulary agents in the Confederacy, in order that he may have the power to correct any misrepresentations on the subject. Mr. Benjamin then proceeds with a lengthy review of the whole course of the British Government and that of the Confederacy relative to these officials. He refers to communications addressed to State and Confederate authorities by two out of three British Consulary agents remaining here, that they had instructions from their Government to pursue a course of conduct in regard to persons of British origin who reside within the Confederacy, which Mr. Benjamin says it is impossible to tolerate after the explanation of the provisions of the conscription law and a statement relative to conscription made to foreigners at the instance of the British Consul. Mr. Benjamin alludes to a recent correspondence between Fullarton and Bunch, asserting the existence of instructions from their Government counseling enlisted soldiers to judge for themselves as to their right to exemption. This unwarrantable assumption by foreign officials of a jurisdiction within our territory—this offensive encroachment on the soverignty of the Confederate States has been repressed by the President's order for the immediate departure of all British Consulary agents from our country. The next letter of Mr. Benjamin to Fullarton is a brief recapitulation of the evidence of his assumption to jurisdiction and ordering him to promptly depart from the Confederacy. The next letter of Mr. Benjamin to Mr. Mason is dated June 11th and consists chiefly of an explanation of the causes of the dismissal of Magee and Cridland.

From Richmond—More About the British Consuls.

RICHMOND, Oct. 14.—It has been ascertained that General Foster, from Newbern, has concentrated most of his troops at Fortress Monroe.

General Pillow arrived here last evening on official business.

Benjamin's dispatches to Mason, relative to the dismissal of Magee and the appointment of Credland, by Lord Lyons, as Acting English Consul at Mobile, was, by direction of the President, communicated to Russell. Russell, in a letter to Mason, asserts that Her Majesty is the sole judge of the conduct of Magee; but he is willing to admit that the so styled Confederate States are not bound to recognize the authority derived from Lyons, but it is very desirable that persons authorized by Her Majesty should have the means of representing at Richmond and elsewhere in the Confederate States, the interest of British subjects who may be, in the course of war, grievously injured by the acts of subordinate officers. This has been done in other and similar cases of States not recognized by Her Majesty, and would be in conformity with the amity proferred by the so styled Confederate States towards Her Majesty and the British nation, if arrangements could be made for a correspondence between the agent appointed by Her Majesty's Government to reside in the Confederate States, and the authorities of such States. Mason, in reply, says if it is his Lordship's pleasure to make this proposition, he doubts not it will receive the favorable consideration of the Government at Richmond.

Cavalry Operating in Rosecrans' Rear.

RICHMOND, Oct. 14.—An official dispatch from General Johnston, dated Meridian 13th, communicates a telegram from General Chalmers, dated Byhalia 12th, which says they have torn up the railroad in four places and attacked Collierville yesterday morning. Sherman, with a part of Smith's brigade, *en route* from Corinth, arrived as we left. We drove the enemy into their fortifications and burned their camp and considerable stores. We also burned thirty wagons and brought off twenty. We took 200 colors and one hundred and four prisoners. Our loss was about fifty killed and wounded. The enemy's loss was very heavy. Prisoners report Gen. Smith and Col. Anderson killed. Learning that reinforcements were coming from Germantown and Lafayette we retreated.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 14.—There was very heavy and rapid firing yesterday afternoon and during last night, chiefly from our James Island works and Fort Moultrie. The statement from prisoners of a new battery between Gregg and Wagner is believed to be false. Weather this morning dark and stormy.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Oct. 14.—A note from a prominet officer of Gen. Lee's army, to his wife, in this city, briefly mentions the capture of seven hundred Yankee cavalry at Warrenton, on Monday. Our troops are represented in good spirits, and eager for an engagement with Meade and his forces.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. BRAGG.—The Macon Telegraph, of 10th inst., contains a communication from "W. H. Sparks, of Louisiana," correcting the assertion frequently made that President Davis and Gen. Bragg are brothers-in-law. Mr. Sparks says "he has known President Davis since he was ten years of age, and his and Gen. Bragg's wives since they were five days old." We condense from the letter the following statements:

President Davis was born in Kentucky, and reared in Wilkinson county, Mississippi, the county next above the line of Louisiana, upon the Mississippi river. His first wife was the daughter of Gen. Zachary Taylor. This lady lived but a few months after her marriage, when her husband resigned his commission.

A few years he became eminent in Mississippi, was attracted by the beauty, wit and talents of the present lady. She was the daughter of Captain William Howel, son of a former Governer of New Jersey, and Margaret Kemp, the daughter of Col. Joseph Kemp, of Adams county, Mississippi. Colonel Kemp emigrated to Natchez at an early day, from Alexandria, Virginia.

Mrs. General Bragg is also a native of Adams county, Mississippi; her father was Richard Galliard Hayes, also a native of the same county, to which his parents emigrated before the revolution of '76, from South Carolina. His mother was a Galliard from Charleston—a name prominent in the history of North Carolina and the United States. Mrs. Bragg's mother was a niece of the chivalrous Col. Towson so distinguished in the war of 1812 and '15. Like Mrs. Davis she is an accomplished and high-bred woman. They are only sisters in being born in the same State and county. This is their only relationship.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, OCT. 15, 1863. NO. 270.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.—An Abingdon correspondent of the Lynchburg Virginian furnishes the following respecting the situation of affairs in East Tennessee:

Having just returned from the army in East Tennessee, and thinking that a short account of the operations of our forces there would interest your many readers, is my only excuse for writing. I left Gen. Williams directly in front of Bull's Gap late on the evening of the 4th. The enemy, in some force, held the Gap, but the general belief was that they would continue their retreat on Knoxville. No general engagement had taken place. We had a slight skirmish in front of Greenville, which resulted in the capture of nine Federals and several stand of small arms. On the morning after the occupation of Greenville, by the Confederate forces, a scouting party, consisting of three men, performed a feat which challenges comparison with anything that has transpired during the war, dashing through the enemy's lines, they attacked and dispersed a strong Yankee guard, capturing 85 U. S. horses and mules which they drove into Greenville in triumph, the Yankees not daring to fellow them. The persons who performed this gallant feat all hailed from the 'Old Dominion,' and it is but just that their names should be made public. Their names, as given to me, were as follows: Capt. Jno. C. Summers, Lieutenant H. H. Boyd and Sergt. H. F. Chewing of Peters' Regt. of Cavalry.

East Tennessee is almost depopulated; the tories having all gone off with Federal troops, in many instances, carrying their families with them; nothing is left in the land for man or beast to subsist upon, as, what the Yankees did not consume, they utterly destroyed. Our troops meet with much the same treatment in East Tennessee as Lee's did in Pennsylvania.

FROM CHARLESTON.—The *Mercury* of Monday has the following:

Little has occurred since Friday to vary the monotony of "The Siege." Our James Island batteries persevere in their slow but harassing fire against Morris Island, in which they are occasionally aided by the guns of Fort Moultrie. The enemy replies but rarely, and always from his old batteries at Gadberry Hill. The gun which was mounted a few days ago at Cumming's Point, is still the only piece in position on that extremity of Morris Island. It will be seen that Yankee correspondents, writing from Gillmore's headquarters, predict that "nothing startling" need be looked for from this quarter until the middle of the present month.

At a late hour on Saturday night, while the boat which carries the mail between Fort Sumter and the city was on her way down the harbor, her crew descried in the darkness, a short distance this side of the fort, a small boat moving quietly along. Our men, as it happened, were wholly unarmed; but they quickly determined to play a bluff game on their unknown neighbors, and called out lustily to the occupants of the small boat to pull alongside and surrender. This boldness proved successful, and two Yankees, in the uniform of their army, and fully armed and equipped with guns, glasses, etc., yielded themselves as prisoners. They were brought to the city yesterday morning, and are lodged in jail.

We understand that these men profess to belong to an infantry regiment, and say they were sent by Gilmore with dispatches to Dahlgren. The dispatches, according to their story, were thrown overboard and sunk when they were first hailed. They explain their presence so close to Fort Sumter by saying that in the darkness they had lost their reckoning, and had mistaken the fort for the Ironsides.

NEW MUSIC,

PUBLISHED BY GEO. DUNN & CO., RICHMOND, Va., and JULIAN A. SELBY, Columbia, S. C.:

"Annie of the Vale"—Music by J. R. Thomas, author of "In my Cottage by the Sea."
"When this Cruel War is Over"—Music by Henry Tucker.
"We have Parted"—Poetry and Music by Miss Ella Wren.
"Kathleen Mavourneen"—F. N. Crouch.
"Harp of the South! Awake"—C. L. Peticolas.
"My Wife and Child"—Poetry by General Jackson, of Ga., Music by F. W. Rosier.
"See at your Feet a Suppliant One"—Balfe.
"Rock me to Sleep, Mother"—Music by J. H. Hewitt.
"Mother is the Battle Over?"
"Virginian Marseillaise"—Original French Music.
"Keep me Awake, Mother"—Denck.
"The South"—J. H. Hewitt.
"All Quiet Along the Potomac To-night"—J. H. Hewitt.

All printed on good paper, with Ornamental Titles.—Retail price, $1 each.

The trade supplied at "half off," with an additional five per cent. when one hundred of any one piece is ordered.

Blank Music Lines on the best cap paper, $1 per sheet of four pages—forty per cent. off to the trade.

Oct 12 2teod

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.
THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equay if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address.
J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.
C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

TO REFUGEES.

BEING UNABLE TO ACCOMMODATE THE MANY who are applying, we propose renting out ten or fifteen rooms, with fireplaces, for the benefit of persons who have been driven from their homes.
BLACKNALL & CO.
Sept 24-10t* Kittrell's Springs

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD AT THE COURT HOUSE IN RALeigh, on Monday the 5th Oct. at 12 o'clock, a likely negro man, a blacksmith aged 26 years.
Sept 30-td* W. H. HIGH.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Office Medical Director,
GENERAL HOSPITALS N. C.,
Raleigh, October 9th, 1863.

SURGEONS IN CHARGE OF HOSPITALS WILL not permit any Steward or Agent to purchase Hospital supplies, except for cash, or on the written order of the Surgeon. Accounts incurred, in disregard of these instructions, will not be recognized.

By order of the Surgeon General:
P. E. HINES,
Oct 10-2aw1m Medical Director.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Oct. 8th, 1863.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, NO. 2. COMPOSed of the following named Medical Officers:
Surgeon EUGENE GRISSOM,
Surgeon RICHARD B. HAYWOOD,
will meet at the town of Smithfield, in Johnston County, on Monday, the 19th of October.
Kinston, in Lenoir, Wednesday, the 21st.
Kenansville, Duplin, on Friday and Saturday, the 23d and 24th.
Clinton, in Sampson, on Monday and Tuesday, the 26th and 27th.
Wilmington, in New Hanover, on Thursday and Friday, the 29th and 30th of October,
for the purpose of examining all persons who claim exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's office.
EDWARD WARREN,
Oct 9-t30 Surgeon General.

Headquarters, Raleigh, N. C.,
October 8th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

I. In obedience to Special Order, No. 23, Headquarters Department of N. C., Paragraph II, the undersigned assumes Command of this Post.

II. It is made the duty of all Officers who remain in the city over 24 hours to report to this office, and men on arriving who intend to remain to obtain pass from Provost Marshal.

III. Officers who are improperly absent from their commands will be reported at once to their Commanding Officers. The men will be arrested and sent to their commands.

IV. In order to avoid unpleasant detention and arrest, citizens upon arriving here will furnish evidence of their exemption from military service to the Provost Marshal.
[Signed] PETER MALLETT,
Oct 8-1m Col. Com'd'g Post.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Sept. 27, 1863

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD NO. 1, COMPOSed of the following named Medical Officers,
Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,
will meet at the town of Warrenton, in Warren county, on Monday, the 5th of October; at Jackson, in Northampton county, on Wednesday, the 7th; at Windsor, in Bertie county, on Friday, the 9th; at Tarboro, in Edgecombe county, on Monday, the 12th; at Nashville, in Nash county, on Wednesday, the 14th; at Louisburg, in Franklin county, on Saturday, the 17th; at Summerville, in Harnett county, on Wednesday, the 21st; at Fayetteville, in Cumberland county, on Friday and Saturday, 23d and 24th; at Lumberton, in Robeson county, on Monday, the 26th, and at Raleigh, in Wake county, on Thursday, the 29th of October, for the purpose of examining all persons who claim exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's office.
EDWARD WARREN,
Sept 26-t26o Surgeon General.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

THE CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS IN THIS District, Messrs. ARRINGTON and TURNER, will address their fellow-citizens at the places and times following:

Monday,	26th October,	Rolesville,	Wake.
Tuesday,	27th "	Busbee's,	"
Wednesday,	28th "	Barney Jones',	"
Thursday,	29th "	Lashley's X Roads,	"
Friday,	30th "	Green Level,	"
Saturday,	31st "	Law's,	"

Mr. Turner will address the people of Raleigh and vicinity in the Court House on the evening of Tuesday, the 27th October. Oct 13-td

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON.

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country in the practice of Operative Deutistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the Dental Structure.

Patrons given as reference. Office in Exchange Hotel, Room No. 54. Oct 13-tf

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO PRODUCERS OF THE 5th Congressional District that from and after the 15th inst., the Produce tax will be received at all the depots in said District. Farmers are requested to aid the public service by promptly bringing in their Tithe, especially wheat, which is now much needed by the army. Agents are authorized to contract with millers for grinding the Tithe wheat, by which means the point of delivery is brought nearer the producer. Corn in the ear will not be received before the 1st of November, and shelled corn not soonor than the 1st of January next.
C. B. HARRISON,
Oct 14-3w Capt. & P. Q. M. 5th Con. Dis. N. C.
Hillsboro Recorder and Standard copy 6 times.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON Tuesday, the 3d day of November, commencing at 9 A. M., the Stock of Goods, now on hand, consisting of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, &c. Also, the Household and Kitchen Furniture belonging to the Estate of Nathan Kramer, deceased. Terms, Cash.
FANNIE KRAMER, Ad'm'x.
Oct 14-2t* By JAMES M. TOWLES, Act.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM MY STABLE, IN THIS CITY, ON SUNday night the 11th instant, a bay mare MULE. She has a scar on the front right ankle; no other marks remembered. Some eight to ten years old. A liberal reward will be paid for her delivery to me in Raleigh.
W. D. WILLIAMS.
Oct 13-5t*

HIDES, SKINS, &C.

I WISH TO PURCHASE $20,000 WORTH OF GOOD dry HIDES. I will pay the highest market price for Beef Hides, Horse Hides, Dog Skins, Goat Skins, Sheep Skins, and all kinds of skins that will make leather.
FRANK I. WILSON,
Oct 8-1w* Raleigh, N. C.

TEACHER WANTED.

A LIBERAL SALARY AND BOARD IS OFFERED for a competent gentleman to teach six or seven children, the oldest of whom is a boy of 14 years. Apply to
Col. JOHN F. SAUNDERS,
Oct 8-1w* Smithfield, Johnston Co.

GAS.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Raleigh Gas Light Company will be held in the Court House on Thursday 15th instant at 4½ o'clock, P. M. It is earnestly desired that every stockholder should be present, as a failure to get a quorum, as has been the case on previous occasions, will subject the citizens of Raleigh to a stoppage of gas—the lease of the works being about to expire.
By order of the President:
W. E. ANDERSON,
Oct 2-td Sect'y and Treasurer.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 31-tf

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Stocks, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.
Aug 25-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

ONE OF THE BEST PRINTING ESTBLISHMENTS in the State, consisting of a No. 4 Washington Press complete; an Empire Job Press, capable of making 1,500 impressions per hour; 250 pounds Long Primer; 300 pounds Brevier, and sixty pounds Nonpareil, together with some 50 Fonts of Newspaper and Job Type; a fine Imposing Stone; 4 double Stands with racks; Standing Galleys, Slide Galleys, Wood and Brass Galleys, Imposing and Job Sticks, Chases, Furniture, &c.—in fact a complete office, nearly new, having been in operation only a few months previous to the breaking out of the war, and has not been in use since then, can be purchased cheap by early application to JOHN NICHOLS,
Oct 13-tf Raleigh, N. C.

COTTON FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE SIXTY-THREE BALES COTton, stored at Raleigh, N. C. Apply to
P. HENNEBERRY,
Oct 13-10t* Windsor, N. C.

FOR SALE.

50 SHARES N. C. R. R. STOCK.
Apply to D. P. WEIR,
Oct 8 6t* Greensboro', N. C.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

CONSISTING OF A TWO STORY HOUSE, GOOD Kitchen and other necessary out-houses, large Garden, spacious Oak Grove and large Field, the whole covering about five acres well cultivated ground—a fine location. The house is nearly new and in good repair.—Possession given on the 1st November. Apply to
L. W. PECK,
Oct 1-20t* Raleigh, N. C.

IMPORTANT SALE OF LAND AND SLAVES.

ON MONDAY THE 16TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, at the Court House door in the city of Raleigh, as executor of the late Mrs. Grizzy Seawell and agent of Miss Elizabeth Hinton, I will sell to the highest bidder the valuable lot of land on Newbern street in said city, containing about 30 acres, on which Mrs. Seawell resided at her death.

Also at the same time and place will be sold 12 or 15 slaves, mostly young and likely, among them a valuable Carpenter.

Terms one and two years credit or cash if preferred.
RICHARD B. SEAWELL,
Oct 1-2awtd Executor and Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to
July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department.
THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONFEDERATE TAXES DUE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS interested that I will attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of receiving the Confederate Taxes, viz:

At Busbee's on Monday the 9th of November next.
At Hood's Tuesday the 10th day of November next.
At Wakefield, Wednesday the 11th day of November next.
At Rolesville, Thursday the 12th day of November next.
At Forestville, Friday the 13th day of November next.
At Dunnsville, Saturday the 14th day of November next.
At Raleigh, from Monday the 16th to Saturday the 21st of November next.
At Banks', Monday the 23d day of November next.
At Barney Jones', Tuesday the 24th day of November next.
At Lashley's Cross Roads, Wednesday the 25th day of November next.
At Green Level, Thursday the 26th day of November next.
At Morrisville, Friday the 27th day of November next.
At Laws', Monday the 30th day of November next.
At Oak Grove, Tuesday the 1st of December next.
At G. W. Thompson's, Wednesday the 2nd day of December next.

The list will be open for examination at my office from the 5th to the 20th of October, during which time appeals may be taken in writing, presenting the particular matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and the ground or principle of inequality or error. All appeals will be received, heard and determined at the same place from the 20th to the 30th of October. Persons neglecting to pay at the times and places appointed, will be liable to pay ten per cent. additional upon the amount of their taxes.

The assessors will also attend at the times and places of receiving the taxes, for the purpose of receiving returns of all agricultural productions taxed in kind, which will be ready for market at the time, viz: Sweet Potatoes, Irish Potatoes, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Rice, cured Hay and Fodder, Sugar, Molasses made of cane, Cotton, Tobacco, Peas, Beans, and Ground-peas.

Returns will also be received of the value of all neat Cattle, Horses, Mules, not used in cultivation, and Asses owned by each person on the first of November next. Also the value of all Beeves sold since the 24th April last to the 1st November next.
RUFUS H. PAGE,
Oct 10-10t Collector for Wake County.

CARPENTERS AND BRICK MASONS WANTED.

WE WISH TO HIRE A FOREMAN TO SUPERINtend the Carpenters Work, and another the Brick Work, of the Greensboro Female College. Also Carpenters and Brick Layers to work under them.

Apply soon to us at Greensboro, N. C.
T. M. JONES,
WM. BARRINGER,
C. P. MENDENHALL,
J. M. GARRETT,
N. H. D. WILSON,
Oct 12-5t* Building Committee.

TO THE LEGATEES OF ELIZABETH BLAKE, DECEASED.

THE LEGATEES OF ELIZABETH BLAKE, DEceased, are hereby notified that as Executor to the will of deceased, I am ready to pay over the amount bequeathed to each, and they are hereby notified to come forward and receive it, the two years allowed by law for settling up the estate having expired.
WILLIAMSON PAGE,
Executor to the will of Elizabeth Blake, dec'd.
Sept 21-1m*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

SEVERAL *GOOD* BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.—Constant employment and the highest wages will be paid. Apply to R. H. ROUNDTREE.
Oct 5-tf

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.—Those having claims will please present them for payment.
GEO. BISHOP.
Aug 21-tf F. J. GARDNER.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

GOODS! GOODS! AT KITTRELL'S DEPOT.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, &c., including Flannels, Calicoes, Bleached Cotton, &c., &c., &c. Also an elegant lot of Crockery.
Oct 12-1m

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	One week	$ 6 00
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	18 00
Four days	4 00	One month	21 00
Five days	5 00	Two months	48 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be open save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY FROM MY PLACE IN SURRY COUNty, on the 8th of August, a negro boy, name ISAAC, dark copper color, about 5 feet 5 inches high, square built and about 23 years old, and weighs 180 lbs. The boy was raised by John Van, in Sampson county; and will no doubt attempt to make his way to the enemy's lines. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said boy Isaac to me, in Surry county, or confinement in any jail so I can get him.

My post office is Tom's Creek, Surry county, N. C.
Sept. 19-1m* MARTIN HIATT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES MARTIN, vs. RICHARD B. PARKER,

ADMINISTRATOR OF THOMAS MARTIN AND others. Petition for distribution of the personal estate of Thomas Martin. James Martin and others vs. the heirs of Thomas Martin. Petition for sale and partition of real estate of Thomas Martin.

The bills set forth that in August, 1862, Thomas Martin, of Halifax county, N. C., died intestate and without issue, aged about ninety years, leaving real and personal estate, which devolved on his heirs and distributees who are his collateral kindred; that William Martin, the ancestor of the intestate, died in said county of Halifax about sixty years ago and left twelve children, to wit: William, Jr., Peggy, Bartholomew, Jesse, Mary Ann, Catherine, John, Lucy, Thomas, (the intestate,) Ambrose, Betsy and James, (the plaintiff:) That all of them died before the intestate except said James; that of the others the descendants of the said William, Jr., are Henry Martin, of the county of Warren, and the issue of John his brother, who died domiciled in Louisiana in 1858, that said Peggy married one Thomas Kelly, whose issue and descendants are the plaintiffs, Mary Carter, Martha Kelly, Peggy, wife of John A. Walker, of Halifax county, and the defendant William Kelly, of Tennessee, that Mary Ann, only descendant now living, is the plaintiff Mary Kelly, that Bartholomew, Jesse and John married and removed from the State to Virginia or Tennessee, but whether they had issue is not known; that Catharine, Lucy, Ambrose and Betsy died without issue. The bills seek a distribution of the personal estate and partition and sale of the real estate, and a discovery of the heirs and distributees, and allege that no information has been received of the descendants of said Bartholomew, Jesse and John or their issue within twenty years, and demand that if any of them be alive they discover themselves. Also, that all non-resident defendants make themselves parties, or a decree *pro confesso* will be taken against them and the causes be heard *ex parte* as to them.
Sept 21-1m

NORTH CAROLINA,
GRANVILLE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, August Term, 1863:

Thomas Piessants and Wife and others, vs. John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, } Petition to sell land for partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Progress, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Augustine Landis, Clerk of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of August, 1863.
Sept 18-law6t A. LANDIS, C. C. C.

EXPRESS NOTICE.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY,
Raleigh, Sept. 25, 1863.

IN ORDER TO AVOID MISUNDERSTANDING AND to make our charges conform to the liability assumed, this Company hereby give notice that from and after October 1st, 1863, shippers will be required to place their valuation upon each package before it will be received. Such value will be inserted in the Company's receipt and establish the liability of the Company for the amount, the act of God and the public enemy only excepted.
Sept 26-4w A. P. C. BRYAN, Agent.

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS.

WE WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS FOR Wax, Tallow or Lard, either in large or small quantities. Fair exchange made at the Graham Candle Factory. KLAPP & BERRY,
Oct 7-1m Graham, N. C.

NOTICE.

HAVING, AT AUGUST SESSION OF WAKE County Court, taken out Letters of Administration upon the estate of the late Emma E. Hunter, I will sell at public Auction, at Spring Hill, near Raleigh, on Saturday the 17th inst., the property of the said deceased, consisting of Horses, Mules, Hogs, &c., &c. Immediately thereafter, on the same day, in the City of Raleigh, I will sell all her Household and Kitchen Furniture. The sale at Spring Hill will begin at 11 o'clock, a. m.

Terms made known on day of sale.
SION H. ROGERS,
Oct 9-td Administrator.

LARD, TALLOW AND WAX WANTED

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES WILL BE PAID FOR either of the above articles, either in large or small quantities, at the Candle Factory, in Graham, N. C.—All those that have will please to address
KLAPP & BERRY,
Oct 5-1m Graham, N. C.

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.
Sept 8-tf

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 23-6m

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.
H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,
GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco, in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
July 25-3m.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to care. FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer.
Standard copy

WANTED.

A FIRST RATE SQUIRREL DOG, FOR WHICH A good price will be paid. Apply to
Oct 5 3t W. R. RICHARDSON.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCT. 15, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for exrires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

☞ **To Advertisers.**—No contracts will be made for advertising outside of our published terms, and parties wishing to advertise in the PROGRESS should send their advertisements directly to us instead of requesting us to copy from other papers, some of which we never see. All advertisements hereafter inserted will be charged according to revised terms at head of paper. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance. All advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for each insertion.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Rags Advanced.**—We will pay 12½ cents a pound for all the clean Cotton rags delivered at the Progress office.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

Peace.

If the word be not "treasonable" we would like to elucidate, briefly. We learn that some of the stumpers for Congress promise peace by May. We beg the people not to be deceived. The story of French interference and the "twelve rams" is more delusive than the "Arabian Nights," and a peace to be concluded by May next can only come by subjugation. We are dealing with facts and truth must guide our reasoning.

England will not interfere in our behalf unless we make the unconditional emancipation of the slaves a condition for her friendly offices, and as the right to have and to hold slaves is the main principle for which we are fighting, the idea is simply ridiculous. England has expended millions to free herself from the "vexed question," and to suppose that she would again revive it to assist us, is not for a moment to be entertained. She has disposed of the negro question and will have nothing more to do with it, to help us or any one else. So we have nothing to expect from that quarter.

But how stands it with France? Will Napoleon help us? Will the twelve rams come to our assistance? We think not. From the indications before us they would not if they could, and the probability is they could not if they would. Neither England nor France will embroil themselves in a long war for the sake of helping the South. This being so we had as well look the truth sternly in the face.

What then? We must simply fight it out. The North and the South commenced this war and they must end it. Either by the sword or by negotiation the parties who commenced the trouble must close it. If wise counsels shall prevail and negotiation is left to do its work, the quarrel which has convulsed the whole continent and deranged the commerce of the world may be settled within a short time, but if left to the arbitrament of arms, years will probably elapse before we shall see the end of it. The North will not subjugate us, nor shall we be likely to conquer the North, and so the struggle will go on.

If the North will consent to separate and let us go, we can settle at once and have peace, but if not, and our subjugation is demanded, we have only to fight on. Let not our friends be sanguine of an early termination of the war. Let not the people be deluded by promises of peace by May, especially if made by those who promise "the last man and the last dollar," for no peace will be reached by such a policy. This war can only be closed by negotiation, or fighting to the bitter end, and if left to the sword there is no peace for many years to come.

Be not deceived.

We very much fear that the newspapers will hang Lt.-Gen. Polk before they are done with him. First he failed to make the attack at daybreak, as ordered, because he could not find his aids, and now we are told that the old soldier was so unmindful of his duty as to be found fast asleep at half past nine. An exchange says:

"The Richmond correspondent says that General Polk is a slow coach and given to much sleeping. The correspondent or the correspondent's informant, is no admirer of Bragg, but says: "to give the devil his due, Bragg's Lieutenants are slow coaches. For example: Polk was ordered to renew the attack precisely at daybreak on Sunday. At nine or half past nine, Bragg rode to Polk's headquarters and found him asleep in bed."

We do not believe a word of it; and we doubt not but an investigation will show that Gen. Polk did all he could under the circumstances.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.—W. S. Devane, of Sampson county, and Lieut. Colonel of the 61st Regiment N. C. Troops, publishes a card in the Wilmington *Journal* of Monday, dated Sullivan's Island, Oct. 9, 1863, announcing himself a candidate for Congress from the 3rd District. We make this announcement because it has been rumored that Col. Devane was not a candidate.

A Richmond paper says that Gen. Winder is in need of more room for the Yankee prisoners who are arriving daily. We would suggest that, in order to save room, a few hundred of them might be added to the "secret detective" force of Gen. Winder's Department. They would probably be quite as reliable and efficient as many of the "plugs" thus employed; and then the accession would give additional life to the haunts of the "government detectives"—the gambling houses, the bar rooms and dens of prostitution.

M. Grausman, Fayetteville street, is manufacturing shirts and collars in large quantities. Gentlemen in want of a change of linen will do well to give him a call.

From Gen. Lee's Army.

CAMP 27TH REGIMENT, N. C. TROOPS,
On the march, near Madison C. H.,
October 9th, 1863.

DEAR PROGRESS.—You see we are on the tramp again. We left Gordonsville this morning a little after sunrise, having received marching orders yesterday, and here we, the whole Brigade, are in the woods near Madison Court House, where we will stay at least for the night. As I write the merry ringing of at least forty axes around me, betoken that the boys are not so much fatigued by the march as to be unable to do a little something towards making themselves comfortable. We have not been halted more than fifteen minutes, and look which way you will, you can see the smoke of the camp fires gracefully curling up through the tree tops. The weather is as fine as it possibly can be—the men are in the best spirits you ever saw men; and we are not afraid to meet "Squire" Meade and his vandal horde, let them come from which course or when they may. Prudential reasons forbid my saying what our present movement indicates. Suffice it to say that future developments will no doubt be amply able to speak for themselves. We are not altogether unattended in this advance movement. The owners of some names which have for a long time been the terror of the Yankees are within *dog-horn* distance, and unless "Squire" Meade concludes to "git further" shortly, he will be suddedly aroused from his morning nap before many days by hearing "something drap." We have received the *good clothes* mentioned in a former letter, and now if we are not a handsome lot of fellows and a good looking Brigade, you need not go anywhere else to look for one. The fact is, we outshine the officers so far, that they really look seedy. You see they have to *buy* their fine clothes, and as they cost from $250 to $500, now a days, they cannot afford to get them often, whereas, the Government gives us ours whenever we need them? Who would be an officer, when it costs near about $1000 a year to wear only one bar on the collar; not to say anything of stars of less or greater magnitude.

Last Tuesday afternoon, on Brigade drill, Lieut-Col. Yarborough of the 15th, was thrown from his horse, that had gotten badly frightened, and although he was stunned for a few hours, I am happy to say he was not seriously hurt. He is doing very well now, in fact, very nearly as well as ever.

The religious interest in the Brigade still continues. We have meetings whenever opportunity offers.

I will keep you posted as far as possible as to what is going on, but how often I will be able to write I can't say. Of course the boys all want to be remembered to the folks at home, and want them to recollect that Mr. Troy starts the 15th, and Mr. Thompson the 27th for the camp.

HAL.

SUPPORTING THE GOVERNMENT.

Under this head the Charleston *Mercury* has the following:

A great question of statesmanship is now pressing upon the country for wise solution. It is the restoration of the currency. Its proper standard or value is found by a comparison with the usual products of the Confederate States in ordinary times. It has depreciated below that standard, because the market has been very much overstocked with Government notes, and there is a want of confidence in the prospect of full and adequate payment as matters stand. To restore the currency, confidence must be restored, and the redundancy of notes must be withdrawn from circulation. All admit that the resources of the Confederate States are exceedingly great—abounding prosperity being before them in the future. The question is, how to make these great resources available for the retirement of the superfluous notes and the re-establishment of the credit of the Confederate Government.

There are plainly but two ways of constitutionally meeting the difficulty; one is by the obtainment of voluntary loans; the other is by taxing. If, for the floating Treasury notes, holders would, to a sufficient extent, receive bonds as permanent investments of capital out of the market, then to a sufficient extent the notes would be retired—confidence and the credit of the Government would be restored. The remaining notes in circulation would have their proper relative value, and the products of the country would be sold and bought in this currency at their ordinary prices. The Government, the soldiers and the people would not be oppressed by high prices and inadequate funds. If tax payers paid into the Government notes enough to reduce the circulation to the healthy requirments of the country, the same effect would result, and the country would be relieved from the terrible embarrasments by which it is threatened. A combination of taxing and barrowing affords the best prospect.

The first regular Congress failed to support the credit of the Government by laying any tax at its first session, or until the present year; and that tax has not yet been collected. This has undoubtedly been one cause for the redundancy of notes unretired. Taxing must assist the Government to procure loans. To make up for the failure of the first session, a very heavy tax was imposed at the second, in order to afford relief and support to the credit of the Government. It was a measure of the administration, brought forward and supported by the confidential friends of President Davis. The finances are a vital concern to the cause. In this matter the Government needs all possible support. However onerous this tax, it is the law. It becomes all good citizens to acquiesce cheerfully, and to put each his shoulder to the wheel in the emergency now upon us. What, then, can be said of those who dishonor the currency of the Government, and who, in words, decry its chosen scheme of taxation for strengthening its credit? Whatever their professions, are such men supporters of the Government? Are they benefitting the struggling cause of their country?

THE FARMERS AND THE EXTORTIONERS.

Under this heading the Richmond *Sentinel* comes to the rescue of the farmers, as follows:

Great injustice has been done to the farmers by those who attribute to their greed the high prices of grain. The blame is rather to be laid to the go-betweens, extortioners and speculators, who buy of them. The farmer well knows that if he sells to these blood-suckers his grain for a dollar a bushel, it will not benefit the consumers. "The worth of a thing is just what it will bring," is the infamous moral maxim and guide of these horse leeches; and when they bring their grain to Richmond, they take advantage of the scarcity, and ask ten dollars a bushel for it, because they find they can extort that price from the wants of a starving people. The farmer who sells his grain at a dollar a bushel finds that he benefits the people no more than his neighboring farmer who gets eight dollars a bushel. Seeing that his liberality enures only to the advantage of the cormorant speculator, he sells his next crop for the most he can get. This is natural, under the circumstances. But the farmers have been the first to complain of these circumstances, and of this state of trade, which makes them appear as extortioners; and are strenuously endeavoring, by voluntary associations, to remedy the evil. They are prepared, and propose, to make far greater sacrifices than the maximum law would impose on them. Will the legislature throw the whole burden of relieving the distresses of the people on the patriotic farmers who have stepped forward and voluntarily proposed to sell at moderate prices, in order to encourage and fatten vile go-betweens and extortioners, and to show off the beauties of unrestricted free trade in war times? It is idle, (and looks hypocritical,) to abuse extortioners and yet refuse to fix a scale of prices, which can alone define extortion, and enable us to punish it. Until such scale is fixed extortion is no offence, no breach of law; just as there would be no such offence as usury, if there were no law restraining interest. Nay more—they who refuse to enact a maximum because it would violate free trade principles, do almost in so many words say to the extortioners:

"You are the most meritorious men in the community, because you best comprehend and most successfully practice free trade; you are foremost in the field of free competition, and competition is the life of trade—you are adepts, experts, proficients in the internecine war that free trade and free competition beget in times like these. Believing in free trade as a panacea, a cure for all social and political evils, under all circumstances, we return you our most grateful thanks, for your wonderful success in the war of the wits which free trade begets and sustains. You are the most meritorious and deserving men in the community, and we would give you gold medals, if there were any gold in the Treasury. As there is none we will do the best we can for you by turning a deaf ear to the voice of the people who would impede and embarrass your patriotic and praiseworthy exertions by the enactment of a maximum of prices. Go on, good and noble citizens, and heal the diseases of the country and relieve the distresses of the people, by a practice twice as simple as that of the celebrated Dr. Sangrado; for you bleed only, whilst he drenched with warm water and bled also. Free Trade cures all social and political ills, and when we adjourn and leave the State to be cured of all its complaints by free trade, and doing nothing ourselves, we, in effect, turn over our constituents to your skillful practice and tender care; for free trade, in war times, as certainly breeds extortion as spoilt meat breeds maggots. Bleed freely, as is your wont, and all will soon be well."

THE HOSTILE MEETING BETWEEN CONFEDERATE GENERALS—GEN. WALKER MORTALLY WOUNDED—ORIGIN OF THE DIFFICULTY.

We have already published an announcement of the recent hostile meeting between Major General Walker and Brigadier General Marmaduke. We find the following additional particulars in regard to this affair in the Memphis "Argus:"

It will be remembered by the readers of the "Argus" that two or three weeks since we stated that Brigadier General Merser Walker, brother of our fellow-citizen, S. P. Walker, Esq., had been promoted by the Confederate Government to a Major Generalship, having received his commission only a short time prior to our reception of our information.

If we are not mistaken, prior to this promotion General Marmaduke was General Walker's superior by right of seniority, and the elevation of General Walker to a majority was regarded by him as unjust. He considered that he had been "overslaughed," and was by no means backward in indulging harsh comments, of which not only the appointing power at Richmond, but the recipient of the new honors himself came in for a liberal share.

Another Major General occasioned the necessity for changes in command, and General Walker became General Marmaduke's immediate ranking officer, both divisions being merged into one. As may naturally be inferred, this by no means served to restore the cordial relations which, prior to the events above narrated, existsd between the two officers.—Marmaduke considered this last act adding insults to injury, and, although every effort was exerted by the friends of both parties to convince him that, however unjust the treatment he had received, no blame attached to General Walker, whose high reputation as an officer and gentleman, and fastidious regard for punctillo, were generally recognized throughout the army. In addition, if Jefferson Davis chose to advance him, it was simply his duty as a soldier to perform any duty assigned that pertained to his profession, no matter how his conduct would be regarded by others.

This argument, however, produced no effect on the irate Missourian. He only the more bitterly denounced General Walker, until at last his charges assumed a shape reflecting so directly upon the latter's character that he was compelled to take action in the matter. General Marmaduke's language, according to our informant, left General Walker no other alternative than to challenge him. The challenge was no sooner delivered than accepted.

The respective friends of the parties met and arranged the preliminaries appointing Sunday morning the 6th inst., as the time and Bayou Metaire as the place for the hostile meeting.

The principals, accompanied by a few friends, met at the time selected. The weapons chosen were pistols, eight paces being selected as the distance. The ground was measured, the combatants assumed their positions. The word was given, and both pistols were discharged. Gen. Walker's ball missed its aim, not so Marmaduke's. True as the arrow in its course, it sped on its bloody mission. Gen. Walker fell pierced by a bullet, which entered his abdomen, inflicting a most serious wound. Two days after the duel the wounded man was still alive, but his recovery was deemed impossible.

For a week or two before the meeting it became evident to all acquainted with the surroundings that the affair could not be long prevented. State pride ran high; both among the officers and privates, and while the Missourians warmly espoused the cause of Marmaduke, the Arkansians, from whose State Gen. Walker entered the army, were as firm in upholding their own General.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT.

On the visit of the President to Georgia the Richmond *Whig* speculates as follows:

President Davis reached Atlanta, *en route* to Gen. Bragg's Headquarters, several days ago. He was accompanied by his staff and Lieutenant General J. C. Pemberton. His arrival is hailed with very great satisfaction by the people of Georgia and Alabama, who had been calling for him in vain for some weeks past. The newspapers, with one accord, declare that his presence will quiet all dissensions, restore harmony to the army, and renew the confidence of the public, which was somewhat impaired by the arrest of certain Generals charged with dereliction of duty.

In this city, also, many hopes are indulged, albeit the remembrance of the President's visits to Manassas and to Mississippi have not been forgotten. He arrived on the field of Manassas too late to "lead the centre" and to cry "Forward my brave legions!" as inconsiderate and misinformed writers have asserted. But it is not certain that he arrested the pursuit of McDowell or compelled the Confederate army to remain idle for the ensuing six or eight months. When he visited Mississippi, he took with him Gen. Jos. E. Johnson, and, in his speech before the Legislature of the State, complimented that soldier in high terms. It does not appear, however, that the people of Mississippi reaped the full benefit of the military genius of which they were assured. Vicksburg was not saved.

But it does not follow because the army of Manasses did nothing and Vicksburg fell, that President Davis' visits invariably produce a paralysis in military operations. This would argue that his presence occasioned nothing but evil—a conclusion to which no friend of the Administration will agree. That he is excessively cautious no one will deny; but he has never yet been accused of wilfully preventing his armies from whipping the enemy whenever they could. It would be hasty generalization and false logic to deduce a general principle of action from two occurrences only; and it must be remembered that the circumstances of this visit are far different from those at Manassas and Mississippi. At Manassas the enemy had been completely routed and dispersed; in Mississippi, at the time of the President's visit, the enemy had not succeededed in passing Vicksburg, much less in affecting a landing a Grand Gulf; but now Rosecrans is almost impregnably fortified; thousands of reinforcements have reached him; Wheeler has failed in his attmpt to interrupt his communications; the close of the election in Ohio will bring him fifteen or twenty thousand additional reinforcemets; and, as this election occurs to-morrow, the probabilities are that within ten days from this time the heart of Georgia will again be menaced, and the Confederacy again be in danger of being cut in twain a second time.

President Davis is not ignorant of these facts. He cannot be insensible to the imminent peril of that portion of the Confederacy which is so gladdened by his presence. He must feel acutely the weight of responsibility which rests upon him. So much love, so much respect, so much confidence, so many precious lives, such vast amounts of property, such infinite suffering and shame depend now upon a single word which may issue from his potential lips. How awful are the issues that depend on the decision he is now about to make. What unnumbered woes must come, if he fail to decide at all, or not to decide justly, and with an eye single to the welfare of an emperilled people. Surely, if ever there was a time for the display of all that is God-like and grand, all that is sublimely unselfish and impartail in man, that time has now come to President Davis.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The *Examiner* of Tuesday has the following items of interest:

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.—All we hear from Northern Virginia only tends to convince us that the respective positions of the hostile armies in that quarter is little understood here.

One report is that there are no Yankees this side of the Rappahannock east of Culpepor Court House; that they have all withdrawn towards Warrenton, and cannonading is said to have been heard yesterday morning in that direction. A continuation of this report represents that Hill's corps has attacked and beaten the enemy, and taken a great number of prisoners.

Up to the time of writing, nothing had been received at the War Office to justify the belief that any battle has yet taken place. There is, no doubt, continual skirmishing, especially of cavalry.

A cavalry fight is said to have taken place yesterday at Raccoon ford, in which we defeated the enemy. Captain Wm. Newton, of the Hanover troop, and Captain Williams, of the Prince William cavalry, are reported killed.

Spears, with his three thousand cavalry, who were at Gloucester Court House, are reported to have been at Port Royal, and to have captured there a boat belonging to the signal corps. He is, it is thought, on the look out for our marine parties that of late have been operating against the Yankee gunboats; but it may be certainly counted on that he will not neglect an opportunity to make a dive at Lee's railroad communications. He burnt the South Anna bridge before with so little trouble that he will be apt to attempt it again.

People at Hanover Court House reported yesterday a body of Yankee cavalry in King William, five or six miles from the Central railroad. This account lacks confirmation. The people saw an unusual number of fires beyond the Pamunkey, and concluded they were Yankee camp fires.

THE RUMORED EVACUATION OF NORFOLK.

We copied some days ago, from a Petersburg paper, a paragraph stating that Norfolk had been evacuated by the Yankees. We have since learned that, so far from this being the case, that an additional (New York) regiment has been sent to that place.—The movement of Spears and his cavalry doubtless gave rise to the report of the evacuation.

A horrible state of affairs is said to exist in Norfolk. The negroes lord it over the citizens in a most insufferable manner, and are backed in their insolence by their Yankee friends; and any resistance to a negro is severely punished by the military authorities. White men are allowed to fight out, without interruption, any little differences that may arise; but if a white man, from any cause, or under any provocation, no matter how gross, venture to strike a negro he is immediately arrested and thrown into prison.

MR. VICE-PRESIDENT HAMLIN ON "THE UNION AS IT WAS."—It is treason now at the North to wish for "the Union as it was." That article seems to be very far below par. Vice President Hamlin, in a speech at Philadelphia last week, gave the views of the Administration on the subject:

Well, we have a class of men there who very much want "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was." [Laughter.] Have you got them here?—[Cries of "Yes." Laughter and cheers.] Well, sir, I have found them all round. I am very sorry, indeed, that they cannot have it. [Laughter.] There is no possible way in which they can have it. Why, it is mere demagogueism; it is the merest cla-trap; it is nonsense, and not very good nonsense at that.—[Laughter and cheers.] "The Union as it was!"—That means to bring back the States in precisely the same condition they were in when the rebellion was inaugurated. How are you going to get Missouri back so? The people of that State have, unsolicited and uninterfered with by any power, inaugurated a system of measures for the emancipation of slaves.—How are you going get to it back as if was? These people want to have the Union as it was! And what are you going to do with that little State nestled in Western Virginia, formed by loyal men, which has adopted a series of measures to rid itself of slavery? How are you to get it back as it was, I should like to know? [Cheers.] I know they mourn over it, and regret their inability to bring the Union back as it was. Now, if there are any men in your goodly city of New York who have any tears to shed over such a result, I am half inclined to think they must be crocodile tears—but if they are not, and you have got those who have tears to shed for "the Union as it was"—I think it would form a good subject for a sketch. Place in the foreground a slave, with his manacles stricken off, clothed in the uniform of Uncle Sam, and a musket in his hands, to sustain the Union, the glorious Stars and Stripes floating over his head; while in the remote background stands a modern Democrat, with large tears rolling down his cheeds big as turnips, because he cannot have the Union as it was. [Laughter and cheers.] And, if you can find an impressible Copperhead woman, I should paint her in the attitude of reaching him a crash towel to wipe away his tears. [Loud laughter and applause.]

VICE-PRESIDENT ALEX. H. STEPHENS.—Among all of the illustrious statesman that the Empire State of the Confederacy has claimed and does claim as hers, none has been honored by the world more for his virtue, or respected perhaps as much for his practical wisdom, as the present Vice-President of this Confederacy. He stands justly and deservedly in the front rank of living statesmen. The accuracy with which he has again and again forestold the occurrence of important events, justifits the assertion that we have heard made about him—to wit, that he is "the wisest man living." When the Provisional Government was first organized at Montgomery, Mr. Stephens suggested the immediate investment of $25,000,000 in iron-clad war steamers to keep open our ports; and the indifference with which that sagacious counsel was treated has cost and will cost our Government $2,500,000,000. If the cotton had been sent to Europe then, as it might have been sent and those war steamers have been brought here, as they might have been brought, our ports never would have been closed—recognition would have ensued long ago—speculation on foreign goods would have fallen still born to the earth—and extortion upon home products would have never fastened its deadly fangs upon the vitals of the land. Cotton would have been able to wear the crown belonging to its royal state, and have been king indeed—while Confederate script would have continued to stand to this hour where it stood then—and the voice of distress would have been nowhere heard on Confederate soil, save the voice of that distress with which the hearths of our homes are overwhelmed when bitter tidings are flashed in upon them from distant fields of strife.—*Columbus Enquirer.*

ELECTION NOTICES.

To the Voters of the First Congressional District of North Carolina—MY FELLOW-CITIZENS—I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives in the next Congress of the Confederate States. If elected, fellow-citizens, I shall, without hesitation, favor the early repeal of certain laws passed by your recent Congress. The conscription law I regard as unconstitutional and in its operations oppressive to many of the best men in the South. The tithing law is evidently of doubtful policy, onerous and oppressive to the people at large, and must result in a heavy loss to the Government. Much that may be collected from the people by the tithing men must decay and be lost to the Government before it can be used to the interest of either the people contributing their productions or the government receiving them, in which event the people must be called upon the second time to supply the loss of the first tenth. The early repeal of the conscription and tithing laws I shall favor from a deep sense of duty to what I conceive to be for the best interest of the country.

I am in favor of the passage of a law paying the private soldier one dollar per day or thirty dollars per month, while in the service of the government. The necessity for the passage of such a law you cannot fail to see, in this day of high and extravagant prices asked for everything in the way of econimcal living.

I am in favor of a speedy termination of the war between the North and the South, on terms just and equitable to all the rights, honor and dignity of the Southern people—a war which is laying waste millions upon millions of property, and bringing poverty in its stead to the doors of thousands of helpless widows and orphans, a war which has and is offering up thousands of the noblest sons of the South to melt away in blood and carnage in an unGodly strife. I am for peace.

I am, very truly, your fellow citizen,
P. T. HENRY.
Bertie County, Sept. 24, 1863. [Oct 15-td

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressional District.—The emergency calls for the purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of voting for him for Congress or any other civic position, at this time; but we are confident that he will shrink from no responsibility to which his fellow citizens may call him. Well known and universally respected as he is, Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own unpretending merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier.

July 1-td MANY VOTERS.

Register, Standard, and State Journal copy till election and send bills to this office.

The Citizens of Pitt County recommend to the Voters of the 2d Congressional District as a Candidate for Congress at the next election, **Major EDWARD C. YELLOWLEY**, of the 8th Reg't of North Carolina Troops.

Oct 10-6t* VOTERS OF THE 2D CONG. DIST.

We are authorized and requested to announce **Dr. J. T. LEACH**, of Johnston county, as a candidate for Congress in the 3d Congressional District, composed of the counties of Carteret, Craven, Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Wayne and Johnston. Election on the 4th day of November. The soldiers vote on Thursday, the 29th of October. Oct 2-td*

We are authorized and requested to announce **Hon. W. N. H. SMITH**, of Hertford, as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the 1st Congressional District. Election, Wednesday, 4th day of November. Sept. 28-td

We are authorized to say that Col. BRYAN GRIMES, of Pitt County, and of 4th N. C. Troops, has consented, at the solicitation of many friends, to become a candidate for Congress in the 2nd Congressional District, composed of the Counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt, Edgecombe, Halifax, Wilson, Green and Lenoir.

Sept 29-td*

Dr. EDWARD WARREN, of Chowan County, will be supported for Congress in the first Congressional District by MANY VOTERS.

Sept 29-td

We are authorised and requested to announce **Hon. ROBT. R. BRIDGERS**, of Edgecombe, as a candidate for re election to Congress in the 2d Congressional District, composed of the counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt, Edgecombe, Halifax, Wilson, Green and Lenoir. Election, Wednesday, 4th of November.

Sept 28-td

We are authorized to announce Hon. A. H. ARRINGTON, of Nash county, a candidate for re election to Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Orange, Wake, Granville, Warren, Franklin and Nash. Election, Wednesday, 4th of November. Sept 8-td*

We are authorised by the friends of Lieut. WALTER DUNN, of Lenoir County, to announce the name of that gentleman as a candidate to represent the people of the 2nd District, in the next Confederate Congress. Aug 27-tf.

We are authorized to say that THOMAS L. FAISON has consented, at the earnest solicitations of many friends, to become a candidate for Congress in the 3rd Congressional district. Sept 7-tf

We are authorized to announce Captain JOSIAH TURNER, of Orange county, as a candidate for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, at the election to be held in November next. Aug 8-td

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT IN THE TOWN of Henderson. Two acres of land attached and necessary out-buildings, nearly new. Another residence in the same town, with 15 acres attached. Apply early. Address me at Kittrell's Depot.

Oct 15-1w C. B. RIDDICK.

COTTON FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL FIFTY BALES COTTON IN THE town of Henderson, well stored and in perfect order. Also 69 bales in South Carolina, well stored and in the safest part of the State, and also in excellent condition. Address me at Kittrell's Depot and apply early.

Oct 15-1w C. B. RIDDICK.

RUNAWAY COMMITTED TO JAIL.

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF WARREN County, on the 4th Sept., 1863, a negro man who says his name is GEORGE, and that he is generally called Mun or Munroe, and that he belongs to Mr. Rob't Lattimor or Lattimore, who lives near Canton, in Madison County, Miss., and that he runaway from his master in March, 1862, and has since been most of the time in the service of Capt. Jas. Mason, of the 4th Mississippi Reg't, from whom he again runaway at Grenada, Mississippi. The said negro is about 5 feet 4 inches high, black, and appears to be about 35 years of age. He has a slight scar in his forehead, nearly over the eye, which he says was caused by a fall [illegible]

The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take him away or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

T. C. WADDILL, Jailor.

Oct 10-law6m

NOTICE.

HAVING QUALIFIED AT THE PRESENT TERM of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Lenoir county as Administrator on the estate of Henry S. Blackwell, deceased, late of Newbern, all creditors of the said estate are invited to present claims for payment and all persons owing the estate to make payment to me at Graham, Alamance county, N. C.

THOMAS J. MITCHELL, Administrator Graham, N. C.

Sept 28-1m